

the attorney for the employers' association.

"Gray was against us. Hamilton promised he would vote for us and then voted against us.

"Olson and Woodstock always line up with Big Business.

"Lunberg of Chicago does what Olson wants him to do.

"Waage had to save his poor constituents on the Northwest Side or the merchants would be driven out of business. The fact is he did not want any change in the law. He was opposed to the 60-hour amendment and voted against it. But Waage's arguments were without foundation. The merchants of their own accord have closed one night a week, beginning the 8th of March, bringing the hours down to 54, and these are the poor fellows whom Waage claimed would be put out of business by the 54-hour law.

"Boyer of Joliet voted against us on general principles. He introduced the amendment exempting hotels.

"Kern of Quincy looks honest and promised he would vote for us, but the employers told him just before he went into the session that he must not forget he promised the laundry interests in Quincy to vote for the 60 hours. Jones reminded him when our bill came up that this was the bill, but he was deaf to any reminder of the fact he had promised his vote to us.

"Dailey of Peoria voted against us.

"It is interesting to watch the records of men there two or three sessions. They try one method one year and another the next year.

"Four years ago they made this proposed law so good that it could not pass. Dailey was then going to insist that if we did not get an 8-hour day we would get a 9-hour day or a 10-hour day, but he wanted us to have the 8-hour day and he made an impassioned speech in favor of it. But he seems to have changed his mind, now."

Miss Nestor called the attention of

the audience to the other representatives and senators who had either voted against the 54-hour bill or refused to vote at all.

Miss Mary McDowell, chairman, congratulated the women present on having been granted suffrage and promised that the men who had helped defeat the 54-hour law would hear of it later.

Miss Mary McEnerney, a member of the legislative committee that worked for the passage of the bill, emphasized the fact that the right to vote but added another responsibility to women and advised that it should be not treated lightly.

Miss Elizabeth Maloney, also a member of the legislative committee, spoke of the need of organization and the impossibility of accomplishing anything without it.

She said that Taylor, lawyer for the employers' association, when asked by Senator Juul if he did not think any girl who works all week from Monday until Saturday night was entitled to three square meals a day and a place to sleep, replied, "no."

"That is what the Illinois manufacturers think of the women in their employ," Miss Maloney declared. "It is high time you were thinking about yourselves. When Taylor was asked by Juul, 'To whom would you shift the responsibility if you do not think the girl who gives her services from Monday to Saturday is entitled to three square meals a day,' he replied, 'Certainly not to the employer. The responsibility should rest on the parents and they should feel grateful to the employers for paying anything at all while educating their children for the commercial world.'"

Miss Maloney also mentioned the number of letters girls in different industries had been forced to write protesting against shorter hours and stated that they would not have been compelled to sign this lie had they been organized and had a union to protect them.

Miss Jane Addams' topic was 'Ill-